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MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor.

WANTED

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 101 King et, next to the need #126 WANTED—GOOD STRAW SEWERS TO work on lase caps. Apply at 204 west 58th st.

WET NURSE WANTED—A YOUNG WO.

Bean with a fresh breast of milk might call at
man with a fresh breast of milk might call at
man 8 tall WARTED—A FIRST RATE OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's sev ing machine; also a balater. Apbly at 507 west 86th at, bot 9th and 10th average.

WARTED-TEN OPERATORS FOR Wheeler & Wilson's machine, on thin coats; also several hasters. Inquiry in the clothing store on the corner of Beckman and Water ste. 26 2 150

WANTED-A SECOND HAND PLAT form scales on wheels, capable of weighing on ten or more; must be in first rate order. Apply Jerses City Flouring Mill, one block above the ferry, n26*

WANTED—BAISTERS ON LINEN AND
alapacea coate: also giris to learn. Inquire 619
Houston st, cor Greene st.

WANTED—SALERATUS PACKERS— DURKER & CO, 181 Fearl st. n26 2 168 WEAVERS WANTED—TO WEAVE paim leaf—girls accustomed to weaving straw or hair cloth with a hook preferred; good hands will have constant employment for the winter at the manufactory or at home; also small girls to weave binding and braid straws. Apply at 290 Bowery.

WANTE D-FIVE OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, to work on sman coats; also 15 good balsters. Call for 1 week at 200 west 48th st. WARTED—A DOZEN SMART SKIRT trimmere: also hands to work on clasped and steed skirts. Apply at Anglo American Skirt Factory, 26 Cortlands st. 186 2768

WANTED—A FEW GIRLS AND BOYS to attend braiding machines; none but experienced hands need apply. ADAMS & JAOK 91N, 8 Gamewoort st. WET NURSES WANTED—AT THE Nursecy and Child's Hospital, 51st et., near 2d ave. Railred; infante also received. nil 94es*160 WANTED—YOUNG MEN WISHING TO
go to see, can propure good voyages in merchant
trading vessels, by applying at the shipping office, No.
117 South et. These having had some expenseure at
sea preferred.

WANTED—FOR U. S. ARMY—100 ACT-ive men. Pay from \$11 to \$22 per month, with beard, clothing, &c. Also musicians wanted. Apply at the Essenting offices, 96 Chatham st, or 183 South st, be Essenting offices, 96 Chatham st, or 183 South

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO EDU-eate for a teacher, with whom a small sum will be expected during the first year. Apply or address EMINARY, 70 lines 80th et. Apply or address WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OP-grate on Singer's, Wheeler and Wilson's and Sow's spring machines; practice until perfect on all inde of work, and recommended to shops binding gad all other gases taught perfect; leacong gives brough the day, and after 6 syenings; terms \$2. Also all kinds of sewing machines to ics. Call at \$25 Hea-ry st., near Grand.

WANTED-LADIES TO LEARN TO OPwas fall. Lablas 10 Likelin v Orwing machines, and practice till perfect, on different
thride of olothing and recommended to situations: hempains, felling and tacking guages taught properly;
terms, \$1 to \$1 to, also seving machines for sale
and to let, at 15 Allen st, near Delancey. e 16 bdod* 108

TAYANTED-LADIES TAUGHT TO OPErate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines by the most experienced teacher in the city. Fruction until perfect on all hinds of work, and recommonded to places after learning. Sinding, tacking, hemming and gathering gauge included for \$1. Emprover supplied with the best operators at 30 Stanton. WANTED-AT WALLACE'S OFFICE, 4

What he of, Brooklyn, good cooks, chambernakis, murres, general houseworkers, small girls, do.; they must be well recommended. Employees in city and sountry promptly supplied with efficient servants at a sountry promptly supplied with efficient servants at the control of the city. A BTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS WANT

GENTS WANTED FOR ALL PARTS OF the United States and Canada, to sell Hermuda umpkin Flour: from \$3 to \$4 per day can be made, apply at the American Calorie Mills, our of Bay and ireen ets, Jersey City, N. J.

A RTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS—WAST-And 135 girls to learn to make artificial flowers: wa-ges paid while learning, and work the year round. Also 5 small girls to work. Apply at 100 East Broad way, basement door, note 13713 INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL

McDERMOTT, aged 19 years, who left Birmingham, England, in March, 1859. His mother, Bridget Mc Dermott, would be most happy to see him at Mr. TRUWE, cor of 37th at and 10th ave. p36 5 118

STRAW AND PAMELA SEWERS—GOOD straw and pamela sewers wanted, at 200 Bowery, and a few can have work at home. 26 3 256

25 HANDS WANTED—AND 5 MEN TO press and to baiet for sewing machine, 6 button hole makers, 15 coat fluidhers; none but good hands need apply. By M. GOLDSTEIN, 131 Ridge st, room 6, not 9187

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF FEACH OR-chard, Red Ash Coal, re-erossed and delivered from the yard at 30 per ton. Lehigh and Locust Moun-tain Coal of the best quality, at 35 per ton. Also Liv-grocol Cannel at yard 50 West Size st. F. M. LANG-TON.

AT 12 ROOSEVELT ST. AND 286 AND 287
A gooth st, will be sold, every ton 2010 line, of the very best coal for family use that is mined, accessed and delivered at the lowest cash price that such coal is morth. Orders received at the first ward their, corner Duane and Centre et, or at either of the yards.

119 26ac 260

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE BEST PAM-By seal on hand, and of which I am celling story, and, or farmen, at \$6 per ton, surround and delivered, From my parts, some Fine had Gresswich of Nor-Bowery and Stoomers Him Lad Gresswich of Nor-Bowery and Stoomers Him Lad Gresswich and \$6 cand, many Alem. MATHEW CLUTYON, and \$5 cand,

A Red or White Ash, for Stoven, Grabes, Ranges and to maces, well acrosmed and delivered at \$6 per ton, as on Man, \$6 st. vegetable warranted, or forfeit income. Fardle Worth st. bed Characte Med West Broadway, D. F. La William.

COAL—64 75 PER TON, FOR 4 DAYS
only—I am now discharging the vary best quality
which I will deliver at the above low price. Please
call and lower your orders before the time expires at
yard 104 Thompson et. F. DUNNE. COAL — \$5.00 FOR THE BEST PEACH corchard red sah store and egg coal, if called for this day, at QUERTEEL 110 Canal at and 400 fixth ave. between 90th and 90th sts.

COAL \$4—CARMEN, TAKE NOTICE— Truesday, Wednasday and Thursday of this week from book foot Stanton st. a first rate quality of seg-coal; terms each down; dollvered 50 cents additional.

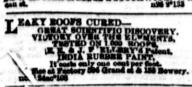
COAL.—I HAVE NO POOR COAL.—I SELL Cithe best in market—better than the majority of feelers, and at lower prices. Full weight guaranteed. Try ouce, and you will come again. Yards 800 Grand, B Stanton, 171 Orchard, and SI Feeri ste. G. L. REACH.

COAL 44 00 LARGE SIZE NUTT COAL,
clee Stove or Reg \$4 Th. Frime quality at the
Goal Yard No. 25 Stanton Street, between Chryste and
Gorytha Streets, near Bowery. NOWARD SEE

COAL—BEST PRACH ORCHARD—
Red and White Ash, and Lehigh Goals,
At Lowest market price, at
CUBELTEL, 150 Gand street, and 450 Sixts ave.
all Star 101.

\$4.25 PER TON-COAL, MED AND AND Lores on Survey of the delivered dors range and Survey, red ask, locust mountained Johich, at lowest each priose; also kindling wood fact left and fill the west lift at between the and fill and fill the west lift at the left and fill the west lift at the left and fill the west lift at the left and fill the left lift.

HAVE A PATENT FOR A HOUSE A hold implement of great utility, which can be manufactured for \$7 per dozen, sells at \$6.50 per dozen, and restalls for 15 cts. Sales and imited, and chance for making money first rate. I will sell for the following prices: New York \$100P. New Jarsey \$450. Congectiont \$600, Messes Abnastis \$500, Rhode Liand \$250, Verment \$500, New Hampshire \$80, Main \$150, apply to the owner at BIGGS & SOUTH WICK. St Nascan et.



NEW YORK, MOV. 23, 1859—THE COpartnership herotofore existing between the netpartnership herotofore existing between the netpartnership herotofore existing between the netpartnership drawdyed by mutual consent. The hustness
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PRICE ONE CENT

THE NEW YORK SUN.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 28 1859.

NUMBER 8548

Az English View of Mexican Affairs. THE London Daily News, of the 11th inst. has a leading article upon the civil war in Mexico, in which is predicted the defeat of the cleri-cal party and the success of the Liberals. The News undertakes to give a statement of the condition of parties in Mexico, but the chief interest to us of the article is what is said in it of the commercial objects which the United States has in favoring the Liberals and securing from the Government at Vera Cruz the completion of a treaty favoring those objects. It says:

the Government at Vera Cruz the completion of a treaty favoring those objects. It says:

In the pristine days of Humbour, the bissection of the Isthmus of Darien was deemed possible; and men, even in our own sober country, looked forward to the time when a caval sixty niles long should connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. This vision, we believe, is no a generally abandoned; and the Americans, speing that they cannot have a Canal between the two Oceans, are desirous to have a regular system of overland traffic in its place. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec atems precisely calculated to supply this desideratum. This inthinus lies a little to the south of Vera Cruz, and to the north of Darlen; and, of all routes, it would be most onveniont for the United States, in their commercial communications with the East Indies on the one hand, and with the Pacific shore of the two Americas on the other.

The United States stand in need of this direct, and chiefly maritime, communication with several parts of their own continent. To California their only means of access is either by Terra del Facgo or across the broad district of North America, through the sar-age country known as the blockwoods; nor is there much doubt that the Tehuantopee route would be of sevantage to them for a retilement of their present difficulty at San Juan. In South America the same advantage holds in even a greater degree. The route of Tehuantepec will at once give the United States a direct communication with Lima and Valparato, and with the coasts of Feru and Chill. Meanwhile, it will also largely facilitate their command of the Pacific.

For advantages such as these the Americans can afford to pay, and for the advantage of merican unrealised for a want of ordinary discretion between the interest which we can hardly believe will remain unrealised for a want of ordinary discretion between the two negotiating parties to the designed treasy, it may be presumptuous at present to predict the time at which the present struggle will termain unrealised for

We find in a London paper an account of an insuccessful journey recently made to the United States and Canada, by Officer France, of Leeds, England, for the purpose of detecting James Hubbert Sadlers, late of Leeds, agent to the Butterley Iron Company; and Gaorgu Terry, also recently of Leeds, tronmonger, who are alleged to have defrauded certain Friendly and Loan Societies to the tune of above £3,000, The following account is given of the search:

and Loan Societies to the tune of above £3.000, The following account is given of the search:

France started from England on the 25th of September, in the Indian, and arrived at Quebec on the 11th October. From thence he proceeded to Montreal, where he had reason to supper he should find Saduras, who was an ardent cricketer, and who, it was supposed, was accompanying the All England Eleven in their tour of the States. At Montreal, France was upon the still warm track of Saduras, but missed him by a few days' start. Anticipating that he had gone over futo the States, France still thought that it ight be as well to take Hamilton in his route where the sileven had to play a match. In that city he had communicated higher and to, if Canantrems, chief constable, got his warrant endorsed, and watching the cricket ground and cricksters narrowly. But Sadura did not present himself. France nart acceptance of the second him. Assisted by Detestive Officer Faliar, he searched the city through and through, but for some time without obtaining any trace of the swindler.

All the drinking saloons and public places frequented by the English, including such houses as Bacours' porter stores in Broadway, were also visited, Bacours' cetablishment being watched day and hight, in consequence of some information received. France next advertised in the New York papers that a letter of importance was awaiting "James Herners Saduras' of Leeds, England." at the Broadway Post-office, but this ruse appeared to be to transparent to hook the of desant turfles and cricketer. The detective next fell in company with a theatrical manager, who told him that a person answering Sadura's description had lavely been lodging at the Patterson's Arms, near Jersey Ferry. Hither France accordingly proceeded, and there learns that Jonn's Palars, bisaksmith, of Leeds, (who was a great companion & Badiras' abserts to she was formerly en ployed by Mesers. Dawshow & Co., smiths and founders, George atreet, Leeds), who accompanied Sadura to America, had here lef

an payed by sears. Basteres a Co., same and founders, George street, Loods, who accompanion, after first robbing him of £57.

Faarca also learnt some information which induced him to visit the Bowery, "the boys" of which have schieved a notoriety far beyond the precincts of New York. Here he fairly run his game down. At a groggery, or liquor shop of very indifferent proteusions, he found Badess, who was carrying on business under the name of Box, a name of some cricketing selecting, Badess, who was carrying on business under the name of Box, a name of some cricketing selecting, Badess, who was carrying on business under the name of Box, a name of some cricketing selecting, Badess, who was carrying on business and in custood at the Broome street Police office, and that he confessed to having robbed a man called Sadess, whom he described to him (the police officer). Badess invasidated — France, the detective. He was dumbfoundered, for he remembered France at once, having met him in many a hard fought field of cricketing.

Badess heat the was dumbfoundered, for he remembered France at once, having met him in many a hard fought field of cricketing.

Badess heat burst into tears, is nented his unfortunate fate, and expressed himself so alarmed by his position that he wished the officer to remain with sith in the coll all hight. Vice and guilt had worked a fearful change in the once gay and debonasire young man. His good looks were gone, premature care had written ber hard himse on his brow, and the adoption of the American cut of beard and moustache had not improved his appearance in the slightest degree. Frances remained with him some little time, and to him the abject victim confessed that he would rather die than return to England. Franco next proceeded to search the drinking asloon which Sades how by his till, was only some eight delices—Sades had not been the police magness of the special content of the source of the spoil or to get Sades on board the Newt and the Africa, he was unfortunated on heart of the sup

An Aristocratic Hermit in England.

A correspondent of the Wolverhampton Chronicle says there is a hermit living a few miles from Stevensge, and within 30 of the metropolis;

At the termination of the road a mansion of no ordinary size met my view, but better and happier times had reigned within; estinout all was desolation and ruin. Time—that destroyer of all things—bad done its work here; every inlet was barricaded by the rude are and hammer; its portals no fiving mortal had passed for eleven long years; the interior, which was ence rich in design and comfort, is new mouldering to decay; no ensering voice is heard within its walls, only that of rate and vermin. In tracing my steps to the scane of the hermit's cell, which is situated at the back of the building, and looking through the wooden bars of a windre devoid of glass, I perceived a dismal, black, and dirty cellar, with an earth floor, not one vestige of furniture except a wooden beach and a few bottles, with the remnants of a fire.

It was with difficulty, by the faint rays of light admitted into this leathsome des, that I could trace a human form, ciched only in a horse rug, learing his arms, legs, and feet perfectly bare; his hair was prodigiously long, with a beard tangled and matted. On my addressing him he came forward with readiness. I found him a gentleman by education and birth, and meet courteous in his manners. He anxiously inquired after several arretocratic families in Staffordships and adjoining countries. It is evident be at one period mixed in the first circles; but the screet of his desceles retirement is, and probably ever will remain, a mystery to his neighbors and teasury, by

whom he is supplied by food (chiefly bread at d mit Alleady she we wary winters has be passed in a dreary abode, his only hed being two sheepatins, a his sole companions the rate, which may be a passing to and fro with all case and perfect safet. Buring the whole of his sectuation he has strict abstained from a luttion, consequently his count names is perfectly black.

Colored Persons in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London Atticmouse, relates the following incident:

The Botel du Louve has been recently troubled
by an American Exhibition, which reminds us that
Monsieur the Minister of Justice is not the only person's little behind his time in this great city of Boulevards. It wou'd appear that, not very many days
ago, two gent'emen of color took up their quarters
in the great botel where luggage is distributed by
machinery, and where there is fitting accommodation
for the Russian Prince and the modest commercial
traveller—I', indeed commercial travelling and modcety were ever discovered in company.

Little dad these colored gentlemen anticipate the
recoption that was in store for them. They had been
accustemed to travel in Engiand, and had begun to
feel that they were not so very interior after all to a
cowhiding Yankee. They had become bold enough
to stand erect before the white man, and sit and ate
in his august presence. They entered the gengeous
salls a manger therefore of the Hotel Louvre without fear, and took their places at the table of hote with
all the case in the world. They were propared to eat
of the rame filet aux traffes, and to enjoy the same
superme which were to invigorate and gratify the
very whitest man or woman at the table. But they
had counted without their country men of the West.
They was free to eat with enslaved Frenchman, but
not with the enlightened republicans of the stars and
stripes. The walters were presently seen to be in
violent discussion with a group of usin, sallow men,
who were 'guessing' and 'calculating' and 'reckoning' vehenchily.

These waiters were informed that the sallow gent'emen in question guessed they were not going , to
six at table with niggers; that these same gentlemen
calculated the landiord would have to turn the fellows out; and that these gank men gentlemen
calculated the landiord would have to turn the fellows out; and that these parkimen reckoned, mereover, that they have selves would ki

American Swindiers.

Some time we gave the particulars of a peculiar system of swindling practised by persons in America on persons in England. The plan was to transmit letters to the address of deceated persons, purporting to come from a woman whom they have deserted, and who claims aid for a dying child. Annexed is a copy of a letter recently received in England.

for a dying child. Annexed is a copy of a letter recently received in England.

"Lockrost, Nisgara County, New York, United States, Sep; 29, 1850.

"Dearest, best Friend... Why, why have you not sent the usual remittance? Foor Ton is driving, and we are in the extremest want. You requested me not to write, but after waiting till I am pennites I am, at this moment of crushing misery composited to do so. Your poor dring son sends his fondest love; you this ment of crushing misery composited to do so. Your poor dring son sends his fondest love; you Little did I think when, years ago, I discovered all and fied that you would fail me in this hour of termine affliction. Yes, that you might be free and large with those so deavly loved. I left all, and fied with my poor fatherless boy to this distant and strange land, and delty since have we prayed for bleasings on you and yours.

"Dearest, or ly frend. unless you send soon, your poor, afflicted, unoffending son will starve to death. I am now unable to do more than wait upon him and cannot much longer bear up against poverty, sickness, and your unkindness. But you are not unkness; you much have sent, and the lotter miscarried. God anows I would not cause you a moment's pain, or take your stention from those you love. No, in this world my duty has been to soffer; still I cannot tamely see my below a sond idolized son die in misery and want. Do send we by return mail a £10 Bank of England note, for I am now miles away from where I or unit get other funds changed. I same have for the benefit of poor dear Tou, but fear it has done him no god. We are now among strangers, and in the meat abject want. Your good, kind hart will not permit you to lot him die In want. When he is gone I will trouble you no more.

"For God's sake send without an instant's delay, and pay the postage of your letter to me, or I shall not be able to obtain it, for I am selling everything to live. On my kness I beg of you, and for your dying son's sake, send to me immediately, or I shall not be able to

The Dancing Girls of Java. The Elmira Advertiser is publishing a serie of letters from Chins, written by Hos. FRANK HALL, in one of which he speaks of the dancing

girls of Java: At evening came a troups of dancing girls to the hotel, under the supervision of the indefatigable hotel, under the supervision of the landsatigable Paus, accompanied by a native band. The dancing girls, three in number, were from the interior of the island, of small stature and elight forms, sighteen or twenty years old. Their dress was like that of the other females, though gay in color, the satang being made of red and blue. The seeh was drawn tightly around the body, that the rounded outline of the form might not be lost. Around the waist was a cincture, overlaid with silver lost, those brooks on their arms, and wreathes of fragrant leaves entrined with their darms, and alwested to the form of the rounded outline of the form might not be lost. Around the waist was a cincture, overlaid with silver lost, those brooks on their arms, and wreathes of fragrant leaves entrined with their darms, and wreathes of fragrant leaves may find the house, and the dancers by gan their evolutions on the crushed owal avenue in front. The dance was little see than a forward and back movement, with the fost, accompanied by a swaying motion of the body, in accord with the music. Each dancer carried, a fan, which was kept in constant motion, not so much for cooling purposes as a graceful adjunct of this Javanese ballet. Each one seng in turn unknown words to indescribable tunes. Covering her face as she sang, with her fan, and marking the time with her little feet and swaying body. These Javanese men and women have small hands and foot of symmetrical shape. The band was led by a native of selemn countenance, with his one stringed fidite; a brazen gong did good duty in lleu of a base drant; another has an ob ong wooden drum, and yet another had before him three cymbals, which he beat with a wooden mallet. Both songs and music were for the meat part rude enough, though at times they succeeded in producing stalins of pleasant motory. The soft, flowing Mayleyan tongue has been very aptly called, 'The Istaken of the East,' but these girls ang in a native Javanese dielect.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Teaner see New Orkans, we have Vera Cruz dates of the 22d inst. Minister McLannerrived there on the 22d inst. Minister McLannarrived there on the 21st, but remained on board the Brooklyn, in consequence of his family being sick. The report that Marquez had pronounced in favor of Sarta Anna was without foundation. The report of his seizure of the conducta is confirmed, but that of his secape is on tradicted. Marquez says that he is using the money to save the country from the Tankees, and promises to return it from the first duties received at Tapic and Maratian, which he intimates he intends retaking.

and Mazatian, which he Intimates he intends retaking.

Miramon was at Querctavo waiting for the Liberals, who threatened the Capitol. Doblado had been defeated at Guanajuato, with heavy loss. An American officer who was with him was shot or assassinated. Conos had captured Oacacs, and the Liberals there had cisbanded. The Proceedings of the French flees will scon blockade Vera Cruz. Miramon, at the suggestion of the French Munister, is to open Alvarada as a port of Entry. Insurance policies are to have a blockade clause fuserted in them. Miramon also proposes simultaneously attacking Vera Cruz.

The Phenomens of Hanger.

The Phenomena of Hunger.

The clear and interesting statement of the cause and phenomena of hunger is taken from Mr. Lawes's "Physiology of Common Life," a work in which the facts of daily experience are presented in a very attractive style. His vol-ume might well be introduced as a class book in presented in a very attractive style. His volume might well be introduced as a clars book in the higher departments of the public schools:—

Hunger is one of the beneficent and terrible insuincts. It is, and ed, the very fire of hife, underlying all impul es to labor, and moving a set to nobe activities by its larger! as demands Look where we may, we see it as the motive power which soft the vest array of human machiner; in action.

It is hunger which brings these stal war navvies together in orderly gangs to cut paths through mountains, to throw bridges across rivers, to intersect the land with the great from ways which bring city into communication with city. Hunger is the luvisible observer of the men who are seculing pelaces, piesen houses, barracks and villar, timnger sits at the loom, which with stealthy power is wearing the wondrous fabrice of cotton and sike. Hunger labors at the furnace and the plought, exercing the native indelence of man into strenuous and increasant activity. Let food be abundant and easy of soores, and civilization becomes impossible—so indiscolutely dependant are our higher efforts on our locar impulsee. Notaling but the new sities of food will force man to that labor which he hakes, and will always avoid when he can. And situous this soems obvious only when applied to the laboring classes, it is equally though less obviously true when applied to all other classes, for the mensy we all labor to gain is nothing but food, and the surplus of food, when will buy other man's labor.

Hunger, although benedicient, is no less terrible. When its progress is unchecked, it becomes a devouring flame, destoroying at that is nobe in man.—Hunger is a simulus to order, and less than to honer tisbor. It wanders through dark alleys, whi-paring darpenate thoughts info easys cars; and it maddens to ship wronged or well they cast away all shams, all pity, all desire of vespect, and parpetrate

de da which cannot be mentioned without borrar. Hunger subjugate the humanity in man, and makes the brute predominate. Impelled by this feroctons is stuck, men have caten their companions, sai women have caten their own children. Hunger has thus a twofold character; beside the picture of the activities it is spice, we must also contemplate the picture of the ferocities it evokes.

What is this Hunger—what its causes and offer the picture of the ferocities it evokes.

what is this Hunger—what its causes and effected?

Int one cense we may all be said to know what hung we is: in another sense no man can enlighten us; we fa ve all felt it, but acience, as yet, has been unable to furnish any sufficient explanation of it. Between the gently and agreeable stimulus known as appetite, and the agony of stavation, there are infinite grac lations. The early stages are familiar even to the wealth; but only the very poor, or those who have in fergues exceptional calentities, such as abiparted at. It has like, now anything of the latter stages. We all how what it is to be hungry, even very hungry; but the terrible approaches of protracted hunger are exceptional experiences.

The Causes of Aranger—In every living organism there is an incess we and reciprocal activity of waste and repair. The transfer fabric, in the very scitons which constitute its life, is momently yielding up its particles to destructive, from the coal which is burned in the furnace; so make oal to so much heat, so much waste of itsue to so much visit activity. You cannot wink your eye, more your finger, or think a thought, but some minute particle of your substance must be ascriffeed in doing so. Unless the coal which is burning be from that to time replaced, the fire scen smoulders, and finally goes out: unless the substance of your body, which is wasting, be from time to time fornished with fresh food, life flickers, and at length be comes extinct.

Bunger is the instinct which two here we have the copy furnace.

Decline of Female Conversation. An English writer declares the fact-that the women of our day do not "converse"-and then attributes it to the multiplicity of studies and the evening confinement to books and school compan-

attributes it to the multiplicity of studies and the evening confinement to books and school companions. He rays:

"It should be as much a matter of duty and of conscience to insist on out-door exercise, and in-door secial recreation, as upon any of the regular exercises of the school-room. School studies should be confined absolutely to school hours. To allow them to encrosels upon the later hours of the day, and upon the grace fur household duties, and recreations, which either are, or ought to be provided for every girl at hone; in other words, to uncordunate home-training to school-training, or to intermit the former in a ver of the latter, is a most palpable and runous mistake. It is bad even in an intellectual point of view. To say nothing of other disadvantages, it deprives girls of the hest eppertunities they can ever have of learning that meat fearning, most bosultful, most useful of all accomplishments—the noble art of conversation. For conversation is an art as well as a gift. It is learned best by familiar intercourse between yrung and old, in the leaves and unreserve of the evering social circle. But when young gitts are banished from this circle by the pressure of school-tasks talwing on ly with their school makes till they "come out" into society, and then monopolized entirely by young persons of their own age, they casily learn to mistake chatter for conversation, and "small talk" becomes for life their only medium of exchange. Hence, with all the intellectual training of the day, there never was a greater dearth of intellectual conversation."

Anusing Missanes.

The wife of an English missionary in China thus describes some of the mistakes made in the Chinese language by new missionaries:
You will be glad to bear I have read St. Johna's Gospel in Chinese. It is very interesting in their tracilition, but it is a strange tongue; their tones me set the difficult. In that verse, "Feed my sheep"—Some, as it sounds, is the word for 'feed, and exact the same word stands for sheep—only one is in the first tone, and the other is either the second or the first tone, and though bearing this in English d you might fancy it was of little importance, yet if you give a word its wrong tone, they have not the most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not most dustant idea of what you mean. We all not feel and wanted a knife. He told his boy to fetch one, as he thought, using the word? We will to his unqual-fied anneysnes, he observed the lad approach him with a great table on his head, and then remembered that tray had the same name, only "knife" is in the first tone, and table in the eighth. The other day, our dinner (woup and rice) saured us a smite. I gave o ders for the soup to be put in a large tureen for the purpose; but when we sat down, the little dish had been used for it, and after wated in came a wee rice pudding in the large soup turcen. I then remembered the words for 'tice' and 'turcen. were very similar. Of course we are only amused at this kind of blundering, but in real missionary work it is of more serious consequence. Ever ready as the Chinese are to ricicule our religion, it is of the utmost importance that, by an error in language, they shoud not have the opportunity.—Ch. Miss. Jus. Instructor.

We have got a meerschaum; and not a sham, but a genuine "see foam," not an imitative elay bowl, stuffed with tallow from Israelitish shops, but the real magnesian hydrate, seft and creamy from Natolian beds, smooth and polished from its waxen bakery. It is of snowy whiteness in color, dashed with streaks of pale yellow; its ornice is tipped with silver, its stem of cherry, terminating in chony and paar, with a mouth-

with that mearschaum we purchased a purpose. We were ro longer without an aim. Time no longer would hang heavily upon our hands. That purpose, that aim, was to color our meerschaum.

To further that great aim, we had our meerschaum tenderly bound in buckskin, that no unlucay scratch might mar its fair exterior. We commenced boldly, fully impressed with the largerees of our undertaking, and cognizant that eternal vigilance was the price of coloring meerschaums.

Armed with the enduring principles of meerschaums.

Armed with the enduring principles of meerschaums aright, we commenced our labor of love about a week ago. The first day our landlady vigorously refused the have her carpets and curtains scented with amoke from "that old pape."

We never flinchel.

Our landlady raised the price of board, sufficient to pay, during the year, for the furniture. From our meerschaum diary we gather the week's progress, as follows:

Becond Day—Landlady throwing out continual limits about the impoliteness of smoking. Interesting young lady boarder tells at the dinrer table, looking steadily at me, an affecting story of a young man of early promise, who once died. Doctors carved him up and found large quantities of tobacco soot in his head. Still firm. No signs of color.

Third Day—Found Beitder of early promise, who once died. Doctors carved him up and found large quantities of tobacco soot in his head. Still firm. No signs of color.

Third Day—Found Beitder of early promise, who once died. Doctors carved him up and found large quantities of tobacco soot in his head. Still firm. No signs of color.

Third Day—Found Beitder of early promise, who once died. Doctors carved him up and found large quantities of tobacco to his head. Still firm mouthpiece in two. Bowl grows black inside. No signs of color.

Fourth Day—Found Beitder of fire buckskin from my pipe "Faith, she wanted to see the dundeer." Delivered a brief lecture on perogration.

Found Day—Calculated the economy. Pipe, \$20; seem, \$250; either rim,

Positry Rubing.

The quantity of poultry that is annually furnished to the Boston, New Bodford and Providence markets by the people of this immediate section of Massachusets and Bodford Island, says the Fall River News, is immense, and amounts to a very pretty figure in dollars and cents. Indeed, in Little Compton, aiverton, and two or three other towns in that more immediate locality, poultry raising is a most important branch of industry; and it is a well understood fact in all of those markets referred to, that the poultry from these towns is the best that can be obtained, commands the residest sale, and obtains the highest price. It is no uncommen thing for one farmer to raise from 500 to 1.500 or 2.000 lbs. of poultry in a single year. This, of course, will be seen to be a great source of revenue. Among the large poultry raisers to Colonel Nathannez.

ing" one hundred and fifty goese for the market whose aggregate weight when slaughtered will amount to rearly one tor, and he is not one of the many who are engaged in the business.

It is anticipated that there will be a great

It is anticipated that there will be a great rush to Lake Superior next season, and arrangements have been made to put two or three more boats on the lake than there has been the past season. The mining prospects are spoken of as very flattering. The Outenagon Miser of the 12th inst. rays of the Minnesota mine:—It is a fact exceedingly encouraging to our maining interests that immense masses of metal are being disclosed in the lowest depths of the ground now opened. A sand blast was fired last week in the XC, fathom level, which shot down a mass of fifty tone, and left exposed in the vein about as much more. This was in the vicinity of No. 3 shaft, in the central portion of the mine. At times during the past year the prospects of the mine have not been as brilliant as formerly. There have been pariods when they were not cutting up a single mass of copper. But the present indications are in the highest degree promising, and there is little hazard in predicting that the Minnesota will hold her own during the coming winter.

The Received mine has, within the past few months, gained a position which is truly enviable. She is out of debt, and has the equivalent of at least \$20,000 as surpius earnings, which will be rapidly increased from month to month. The mine machinery and apptiances are in capital working order, and the openings are well forward.

At the Superior, in the old Y int Steel-drift, they have uncovered a mass showing considerable surface, though of no very great weight. It is four or five feet long, and several feet in height, but only a few inches in thickness. Still it may properly be regarded as an important indication of the character of the voin, and highly encouraging for the prosecution of the work upon that tode.

The prospects of the Sational, too, are improving at their usual steady pace. The in a handle with the lode to meet this shaft. In the operation of drifting this, after some 50 feet of solid rock had been cut through, a belt of a very soft brownish trap, containing much chlorite and rush to Lake Superior next season, and arrange-

An Australian Abduction Case.

A young lad, ramed Josaph Amphlette Taylon, was sent by his father, a butcher, resting in Collingwood, into Melbourne, with an advertisement for one of the daily journals. The lad had accomplished his errand, and was returning to his home, when he was accosted by a man also named Taylon, and induced, by the premise of 5s and a new cap, to get into a spring cart, ostensibly for the purpose of taking care of the horse and cart for a short time. He had no sconer, however, got into the cart than the man jumped in after him, drove off, and, disregarding the entreaties of the little failow to be allowed to go home, carried him to a house occupied by this brute, situate between St. Kida and Brighton. Here the boy was subjected to treatment the most inhuman and brutal. The only case we remember at all parallel to it is that of the SLOANES, in London, in 1850. The boy was stripped of his clothing, with the exception of his shirt and trousers, and heavy chains were affixed to his srms and ankles, and then fasteged to staples driven into the wall and the floor of the room in which he was placed. He was only liberated once a week, and even then the chains were not taken off his anhles; but on Sundays he was allowed thus partially confined to hobble about the house. He was employed all day in a menial capacity, cleaning boots, knives and forka, &c., and in preparing berbs, that were brought to him, for sale. Not content with thus confining the boy and using him as a slave, the inhuman monster who had kidnapped him was in the habit of frequently flogging him with horrible severity, with a kind of cat made of a short plece of sick, to which were attached several lengths of catgut. Every entreaty of the bey to be taken home and restored to his northle severity, with a kind of cat made of a short piece of sick, to which were attached several lengths of catgut. Every entreaty of the bey to be taken home and restored to his parents was met in this cruel manner. At length the man was arrested for sheep stealing, and his wife, apprehending that the house would be searched took the boy into Melbourne, and sen trim nome to his father and mother, from whom he had been absent about 6 weeks. The poor child's body presented frightful evidences of the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected, his ancies being terribity gailed by the chains, and his back and abdomen being one mass of sores and bruises; the results of repeated eastigations. The man EXYLOR, was brought up for trial at the crimical sessions, sentered to 3 years' hard labor on the roads for sheep stealing. Judgment for the inhuman assault was reserved; but there is little doubt but that he will be visited with exemplary punishment.—

Melbourne Argus, Sept. 18.

(Figura age to Mecca.

A recent publication of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies makes some curious statements relating to the pigrimages to Mecca during the present year. The ceremonies at Mecca terminated on the 11th of last month in the presence of about 50,000 pilgrims, of whom 17.850 had come by sea, and 32 150 by land. In 1858 there were 160 000 pilgrims; in 1857, 140,000, and in 1856, 120,000. This great decrease in the number in 1859 is owing, the maiver declare, to the events of Djeddah last year, and also to the dread of the choiers, which made extensive raveges in 1858. As soon as the pilgrim sets foot on the soil of Mecca he must put on two pieces of white cloth, one tied around the loins with ends hanging down to the middle of the leg, while the o.her is thrown over the shoulder so as to leave the right arm free. He must go bareheaded and wear saedals. As long as he wears this gament he is bound to lead a pure and regular life. At Mecca he begins the ceremonies under the direction of a guide. They are as follows:

1. Visiting the temple and going seven times round the Kaba starting from the Black Stone, which he must kiss or touch in completing each circuit; 2, drinking the water of the well of Z-m Z-m, at which, says tradition Hagan and Ismanal quenched their thirst; 3, praying at the station of Abraham, marked by a stone on which he is said to have stood when he went to sacrifice his sor; 4, stopping and praying at the place called El Madjen, the place where So-o-non stood to see mentar mixed for the building of the temple; 5, running seven times between Mount Safa and Merwa, within the limits of the city, in commemoration of Hagan's anxious search for water for herself and her son; 6; repairing on the 9th day of the month to Mount Arrera, about 12 miles from Mecca, after moroing prayer. Mahommedan tradition says that on this hill Anax built a temple, and Mahom ar rerat, about 12 miles from Mecca, after moroing day the visitors all go in a body to the Valley of Mouna, and there sacrifice p

We take the following from the November number of the Attanto Montaly. It is very truthful and very beautiful:

No human being can rest for any time in a state of equilibrium, where the desire to live and that to depart just balance each other. If one has a house in which he has lived and always means to live, he pleases himself with the thought of all the conveniences it offers him, and thinks fittle of its wants or imperfections. But once having made up has mind to move to a better, every incommedity starts out upon him, until the very ground plan of it seems changed, and his throughts and affections, each of them packing up its little burdle of circumstances, have quited their several chambers and nooks, and migrated to the new home, long before apartments are ready to receive their bodily tenaut. It is so with the body. Many persons have died before they expire—died to all cartibly longings, so that the last breath is only, as it were, the looking of the door of the described mansion. The fact of the tracquisty with which the great majority of dying persons await the locking of trose gates of life, through which its siry angula have been going and coming, from the moment of the first cry, is familiar to those who have been called upon to witness the last period of life.

Almost always there is a preparation made by nature for uncerthing a soul, such as on a smaller scale there is for the removal of a milk tooth. The roots which hold human life to earth, are absorbed before it is lifted from its place. Bone of the drying are weery and want real, the idea of which is almost insep-

arable in the universal mind from death. Some are in yain, and want to be ild of it, even though the anodyna-be dropped as in the leg oid, from the a sord of the Angel of Drath. Some are stup'd, more tilly narrotilistic, that it see may go to steep, without long treasing about. And some are atrong in fath and heps, so that, as shey draw near the next world, they would fain hurry to wards it, as the carawan hurries faster over the annual when the foremost travelers and the word stong the file that water is in sight. Though each little party that follows in a foot track of its own will have it that the water to which others think they are hastening is a mirage, not the less has it been true in all ages, and for human beings of every creed which recognized a future, that those who have fallen worn set by it eir march through the desert, have drayned at last of a River of Life, and thought they heard its mirrours as they lay dying.

Hapsburgian Tortures.

In 1687 the most noble persons, the men of highest reputation, and the brave captains who had fought in the war of independence, were led on to the scaffold, either together or separately, with victims of a lewer class. Some were dragged out and longthened on laiders expressly made to dislocate the limbs; others had their heads bound with cords or fillets of metal, until their eyes started from the sockets. They were hanged by the hands to gibbets and enormous weights attached to their f.et, while the hangman burned their arm pi's with wax tapers, or shook over the unhappy men torches of pich and resin, which bedewed them with a liquid sho wer of fire. They were tortured with red bot pinsars, and steel blades or nads, rated to a white heat, were thrust between the nails of their fingers and tres. Many, half rosated and half tacerabed, died under the terture. Lacrotth's delegate effered six hundred distins to any one who invented a new publishment, and one of these tertures, the most atrocless of all those discribed by the his ornaos, make our hair stand on an end. Large wires, at a white heat, were introduced into the natural passages of the body, after the victims had been stripped of their clothing.—Secret Mistory of the House of Austria had fought in the war of independence, were led

Fre Points House of Industry

Bailor New York Sun:

Allow me by call attention to several mistakes in your Reports of our Thankagiving Day exercises.

"The Pease Five Points House of Padustry lacked that explayers and adaptay of generosity that characserized the ladies' mission."

We never received more nor gave more than this year.

"The chinner was advertised to continue from 2M to 6 o'clock,"

The tablest wore cleared about six o'clock, and the lattle ones in hed shout strein, as was right.

"The pear poople who were cleared at two o'cook ware informed that they could not be accommodated because of the scarety of food donated."

We filled our tablest three times with outsiders, gave thom as much as they could eat, and sent them loaded away.

"Our reporter, however, having casually put his head out of one of the dark windows of the house, discovered outside a large supply of turkeys, beef, ham, de., and he therefore concluded that the coorker per must have made a mistake, or else that there had been an over sight on the part of the cooks."

The fact that we had an abundant supply not coked, is true, but the inferred mistake is no mistake. You will remember that we feed 250 persons every day. We give 5000 meals every week, to the same class that were fed yesterday. Our Thankagiving will have the form Thankagiving, whether interesting or not.

B. R. Bashow, Sup't.

[Our Reporter states, that the conclusions arrived at by him were the result of personal observation.—

En. 1

MAIL ITEMS, 40

In Virginia every man is taxed for the salary THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has voted to repeal the law which authorized flogging in the State prison.

Governor Wise has ordered five hundred additional troops to be present at the execution of Brown on Friday next.

A FRENCH savant is contemplating extensive excavations, on the sites of the cities of Upper Egypt. It is said that be has engaged 5.000 laborers for the enterprise. THE HOD. EDWARD STANLEY, late of North Carolera, but now of California, is said to be about to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM KNOX, of Philadelphia, arrested in Harrisburgh, Pa., two months ago, on the The evidence fully exonerated him from the charge.

The Rochester Union offers a premium of \$50 for a cerrier's New Year's address for 1860. The address must contain about two hundred and seventy lines, and should be in the publisher's hands by the 15th of Lecember.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legisla-ture of Georgia, to revise the jury system of the State, to abolish appea's and potit jury trials, to regulate continuances, and for other purposes equally expedient. A MAN named Farderick Lenn, residing in Pentisid, about 1 ine miles from acchester, on Mordey attempted to kill his wife by stabbing her with a butcher kinfs. He inducted soveral dangerous wounds, and then cut his own throat with the same weapon. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

THE physiciars of Judge Douglas unite in urging him to proceed to the coast of Florida, with a view to the restoration of his health, and also that Mrs. Douglas accompany him for a similar purpose—as soon as their strength will enable them to travel. It is not yet known whether he will act on the suggestion.

whether he will act on the suggestion.

THE U.S. Tressurer's statement shows that the receipts for the week ending on Monday, were \$1.366.000. The amount of the drafts pad, was \$798.000, and drafts issued \$1.268.-000. The amount subject to draft is \$5.287.-000. The increase over the sum on hand last week is nearly \$98.000.

James D. Etrevenson, of New York, has offered to establish a steamship line and carry the mails for the postages from that dity via. St. 'a homas to the Brazila, and the Postmaster-General has signified his willingness to conclude such an arrangement on satisfactory sureties being furnished. No contract, however, has yet been executed.

A TERRIBLE prairie fire awent over fifteen

A TENRIBLE prairie fire swept over fifteen miles of Jasper county, Iowa, a few days ago. The Newton Press states, that it destroyed one man's house, stable, stacks, and two horses; the orchard and nursery of Mr. NEWELL; the stabling, stacks, and 300 bushels of corn belonging to John Houk; the barns and other property of A. W. McDonald, and an immense amount of fencing.

A BERLIS letter says:—"The Minister of the Interior has opened the frontiers of Prussta to Pan.A, which had been excluded for four years, and a'so to several German journals printed abroad. He also granted free admission to the Harmann, which is published in London, and contains in almost every number such attacks on Prussian ministers and functionaries as were never seen here."

The Bulletin de Paris says: "According to a letter from London, M. Ledau-Rullers, having been released by a special and sovereign decision from the penalities pronounced against him, may now avail himself of the amnesty and return to France. The ex-member of the Provisional Government will only make a short visit to France on family affairs, and will then proceed to Switzerland, where on the advice of her physicians, Madame Ledau-Roller is about to take up her residence.

Jayvenson County, in this State, has the

scians, Madame Ledu-Rolles is about to take up her residence.

Jeverneon County, in this State, has the honor of having furnished several of the Western States with Governors. We believe that Governor Matters, of Wisconsin, Governor Wood, of Chio, and the present Governor (tate United States Sonator) Pertit, of Nebraska, were all natives of that county. Oneside may also put in a claim for similar honors, since Judge Miller and Hon. Non-Man Todd, of the found of the county, in this State, are named at the same time as candidates for the gubernalorial nomination in Illinois

The Paris papers speak of a newigencies of the times, and one which is destined to supply one of the necessities of that rage for destruction which is tecoming so apparent. Government has ordened the systematic gathering of the sea weed which is washed on the rocks of the coasts of Normandy and Brittainy to serve as wasding for artillery—it being found to answer the purpose admirably—resping the iron cool and 10 tilable to ignition, like the cotten was distributed to the Ordnance Department at Vincettes.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements.—For every POUR LINES (thirty-two words), one day, 50 cert; two days, 70 cents three day, 51 60; six days, 51 75. If inserted is side, 50 cents cach day.

Marriage s and deaths, 20 cents for each four lines monthly advertisements of four lines, inserted at the convenience of the office, \$4 for every \$5 insertions. Advertise ments received until 10 celects \$7. M. The cetable human is onlively closed on Sunday.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Episcopal Recorder argues that Bertin is the quietast and test place in Germany for Beelogious students. He says:

"The American slement afteron the students is large and growing. Last year there were forty Americans attending the lectures."

In the state of th

when the aviack was made. A large wound was found in the horse side, bearing evidence to the saralant's voracity. The bog was afterward killed, and when dressed it weighed 240 possible. A negro harber named Wilson, went, a bor days since, from his house in Chattascega to Phonoville. I same, to make a few purchases, the was followed closely and keenly watched by two men of stara visage, one of whom insity drew a feerful knive and rushed at him, exclaiming: "Yowse Faren Dosedlass!" In perfl of his lefe, Willan took this heels, hotly pursued by a constantly increasing rabble, and barely escaped a terrible fate by dodging behind a fence and permitting his followers to pass by the sustained no less but that of his beaver, and went home on the first train. The next morning the two gentlemen addressed the May or fer the arrest of Faren. Douglass.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronefet cells an analog anecdote of a couple of editors of that city, who made the acquaintance of a "distinguished leaking foreigner," supposed by them to be the articoratic English sportsman, now traveling is the West. The whole way from Pittsburgh to Greensburg, the differs were delighted with the "nobleman" affability, the elevated tone of the conversation, indicative of his noble birth, when the charm was rusely broken, on arriving at Greensburg, by the "nobleman" observing, on the got out of the car, "you must excase me for a few minutes, gentlemen, as I must look after my master's deys, which are in another car." One of the 'taken m and done for 'knights of the quill gasped out, "who is your master for the got of the 'taken m and done for 'knights of the quill gasped out, "who is your master for the got of the trace of the fronter. The Governor appointed Capt. Font commander of the troops, and he started for the Rio Grande on the 18th, what or the fronter. The Governor appointed Capt. Font commander of the troops, and he started for the Rio Grande on the 18th, what or a started for the Rio Grande on the 18th, while the scene of disturbance. Conte

in drawing the gas from the oil recort by means of a pump, and in forcing the same through a gas resort, in which it is exposed to the influence of better gas obtained by heating resin, pitch, or some other bituminous substance in the retort, and at the rame time the pressure is imparted to the gas by the pump, which is of post-liar construction, so as to regulate the flow of the gas.

ietort, and at the same time the pressure is impared to the gas by the pump, which is of possilar construction, so as to regulate the flow of the gas.

Sie Fearicle Syrks and Mr. Hasiry Parama, two English gentlemen, have returned to \$2. Paul, Minnesota, after an absence since Jums last on a hunting expedition to the country edjecent and beyond the Red River settlements. They have met with abundant success in the pursuit of game, baving hilled lifty-two buffals, eleven elk, live back tailed deer, (a very rare species) five white tailed deer, two an eloose, one lynx, two large black bears, several white wolves, besides small game, such as ducks, gees, etc., in targe numbers. The most nouceable feature of these spoils, however, is the mean moth size of the elk horns, which average four feet nine inches in length while crosswise, from hem to horn, (tips) they measured four feet three inches apart. Brietling with several sharp posticed branches, which vary from a foot to a feet and a har. in length, these immensehorus present a most formidable appearance.

An apparatus, called the submarine explorer, has been constructed in such a manner that the operators can obtain air to breathe, from water, in a way analogous to that by which nah obtain it. It is a kind of diving bell with double walls, the space between the mner and outer walls being divided into an upper compartment for compressed sir, and several lower ones for ballasting water. It is made specifically a little lighter than the water it displaces at the surface, and when the water it displaces at the surface, and when the water it displaces at the surface, and when they wish to ascend, they turn a valve, and allow the compressed air of the upper chamber to the lower or ballasting obambers; and when they wash the air with, so that the workman can stay under water without any counse for which they washing the air which they have breathed, they remove all the carbonic acid, and replace it will oxy, and allow the compressed air of the upper chamber to the surfac

VARIETIES

It is exceedingly bad tusbandry to harrow up the feelings of your wife.

A MAN is the heal hiest and the happings when he thinks the least either of health or happings. To forget an ill is half the battle; it leaves easy work for the doctors.

work for the doctors.

An Indian's Comment.—When Governor Tall mades came out to Fond du Lac, then a territory, his new home was graced by several grown up daughters. The Indians were "these and thereabouts" at the time, and frequently were met by members of the Governor's handy. It was an era in famale dress when the bandward of the determinant of the Governor's handy. It was an era in famale dress when the bandward was a desired eccession of grace and outline, but new to the aborigines. A grave old chief one day was asked what he thought of the Governor's daughters. "Pretty squaws, nice white squaws, pity 'um backs broke." What would the old chief say now. In these modern days of wide apread orisoline!—Chicago Press.

The greatest thoughts somed degraded in

The greatest thoughts seemed degraded in their pareage through little minds. Even the winds of beaven make but mean music when whistling through a keyhole.